



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1858.

The National Intelligence has an able and elaborate review of the origin and purport of what is called the Monroe Doctrine. The following are the points which it claims to have established in its examination of the subject:

"1. That the Monroe declaration of 1823, in both its phases, had its origin in the changed relations and new responsibilities imposed on the several States of the American Continent arising especially from the emancipation of the Spanish Colonies, and rendering it inconjunctive to the interest of all that the American Continent should not be subject to future colonization by any European Power as waste and unoccupied territory; and that no foreign State or States should be allowed to interfere in the domestic affairs of any American people for the purpose of suppressing republican institutions.

2. That the Monroe declaration, in so far as it related to the threatened intervention of the Holy Alliance in the concerns of the Spanish-American States, was intended to meet a particular contingency of events, and therefore passed away with the occasion which called it forth.

3. That the Monroe doctrine, in so far as it relates to the colonization of the American Continent by any European Power, was not intended to bind the United States to guard the territory of the New World from such occupation by European States; but was intended to indicate, as an important principle of American public policy, that "each State should guard by its own means against the establishment of any future European colony" within the jurisdiction of its flag. That is, the American Continent was no longer held open to colonization as derelict territory, capable of occupation by right of discovery and settlement.

4. That the "Monroe doctrine" was not in any proper sense a "pledge," and as such was especially discarded by the Democratic Party.

The current interpretation of the "Monroe doctrine" has, therefore, no foundation in the truth of history; and, if defended at all, must be defended on its intrinsic merits, as a proposition wholly distinct and different from that which was conceived by its author, or affirmed by its first promulgator, whose destiny it has been to give his honored name to a principle for which he never contended."

Foreign Relations.

The Baltimore American, speaking of the facts developed by the official documents just published, relative to our foreign relations, hopes that the explanations which show that the existing relations between our Government and those of England, France, and Spain, are of the most suspicious character, will have its effect in checking the public credulity which has now been so often taken advantage of to get up a windy, wordy, baseless agitation in connection with our foreign relations. This flippant and repeated talk of war is not only foolish but disgraceful, and positively hurtful to the national character. It says that these documents prove the fullest and most explicit declarations of the cabinets of England and Spain can be relied upon, that there is neither the wish nor intention to interfere in the affairs of this Continent in any way to which we have the smallest right to take exception. The Mosquito protectorate, that long gnawed yet most momentous bone of the Central American imbroglio, is to be voluntarily abandoned by England; the Russian island, the occupancy of which we have held to be a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is to be delivered over to Honduras; the explanations and declarations of Capt. Aldham and of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's secretary in relation to the boarding of the steamer Washington are so full, frank and satisfactory, that all the discreditable features of that proceeding are obliterated; and even should the schooner Susan, with her runaway filibusters, fall into the hands of the British, it is evident that they would be immediately delivered to the American naval authorities, an act which should demand thanks rather than evoke fault-finding; whilst from Spain we have the most unreserved declarations that her efforts against Mexico are only directed to the safety of the lives and property of her own citizens resident in that country, a right which is one of the most sacred belonging to nations, and which we have always claimed to the fullest degree for ourselves. Indirectly, from France we also have a denial of the canard which reported a joint purpose, inimical towards the United States, between that power and England, in sending their fleets into the Gulf of Mexico, and a final explosion of the undue consequence attempted to be given to the absurd bluff content.

On Friday last, in the House of Representatives, when the bill was under discussion for the payment of certain claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama, for losses in the Creek Indian War, there was an episode as follows:

Mr. Shorter of Ala. "I understood the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) to say that the people of Georgia and Alabama who had fled from their homes before a handful of hostile Creeks, were now here asking pay for their bravery. Is that correct?"

Mr. Washburn—"I believe I said something of the sort."

Mr. Shorter—"Then, sir, I pronounce the bravery part of the gentleman's statement to be false and slanderous. That is all I have to say."

(Loud cries of "order, order," which rendered a reply from Mr. Washburn inaudible.)

The New York Journal of Commerce announces, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch received from Washington, by a reliable gentleman of that city, that "orders have been sent to Capt. McIntosh not to allow any foreign fleet to interfere with the Susan, but to resist interference at any risk," and adds: "We are ready to approve of any action of the Government directed to the protection of the fellow-citizens against insult or wrong from any foreign power, so long as their purpose and conduct are lawful and peaceable; but we do not think that the crew and passengers of the Susan are entitled to or should receive any such protection. They are, to all intents and purposes, pirates, outside the pale of the law."

The Washington Star says that a deputation from the Tammany Hall party in New York, are now in Washington, "and are understood to have spent some two hours and a half, with the President, in consultation upon a feasible mode, if it be possible to arrive at one, of harmonizing the existing trouble between the wing of the party in New York they represent, and that known as the Wood and Schellwing, through whose differences the last New York city election was lost to the democracy." To all his other onerous duties, then, it appears to be heaped the additional burthen upon the President of the United States, of "reconciling the differences" between rival factions in the city of New York!

An English-Greek Lexicon dedicated to Edward Everett has lately been published in Greece. The object of the work is to bring English and American literature into circulation among the Greek race, in order to counteract the flashy and corrupting publications with which the French press is inundating the Levant; in the words of the author, "to bring the English mind to the door of the Greek nation."

It appears the long missing steamship Indian Empire reached Broadhaven, County Mayo, Ireland, on the 25th ult. All well. Her fuel had been exhausted, and a portion of her cargo and wood work was consumed. Provisions had also run short. The ship laid to, for a week within a day or two of the steaming off Galway, during two furious storms.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned sine die on Saturday night last. One of the most important bills which became a law, gives the effect of legal enactments to all unanimous decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. The object of this law is to make the decisions of the Supreme Court uniform.

Senor Mata, the minister of the constitutional Jurist Administration in Mexico, has arrived in Washington. He has, it is said, plenipotentiary powers to make treaties and settle all difficulties between this Government and his own.

Letters have been received from General Pierce dated at Florence, Nov. 15th. As Mrs. Pierce is still an invalid, though much improved, he proposes to stay the winter at Naples and the neighboring island of Capri.

Neither House of Congress was in session on Saturday.

Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The Brownsville Flag of the 1st inst. says that Gen. Vidaurri has organized a force of five hundred men to march against San Luis, which is garrisoned by eight hundred men.

It is rumored that the United States has offered \$5,000,000 for a railway track to New Mexico, through Chihuahua and Sonora.

The Liberal forces are concentrating around the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of the Navy has advised from three of the vessels on their way to the rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition. The Chapin was spoken at sea on the 7th inst.; the Fulton reached Maranhao, on the coast of Brazil, on the 10th of November, and the Harriet Lane arrived at the same place on the 13th of November. The officers and crews were all well.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—The overland mail has arrived, with dates from San Francisco to the 21st ultimo, bringing two through passengers. The news is unimportant. The roads were in good condition. Mr. Pardee, with the express carrying the President's message, was met fifty miles east of Fort Belknap, thirty hours ahead of time.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The schooner John Bell, of Baltimore, Capt. T. Smith, from the harbor, for New York, with a cargo of fruit &c., went ashore on the night of November 25th, on the northwest reef of Inagua. The captain and crew were saved, but the vessel is a total loss. The cargo was saved, and the captain remained to superintend its sale.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The filibuster schooner Susan, that escaped from Mobile, was spoken on the 10th inst., bound to Greytown, in lat. 24 40, long. 87 31. All well.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The steamer R. W. Adams has been sunk at the Falls near Alexandria. The boat, which was owned here, is a total loss. No lives lost.

AGUSTA, Dec. 17.—The grand jury in the city court, after two day's examination, returned no bill against Swann & Co., the lottery men.

Reported Death of Col. Albert Pike.

We regret to see the death of Col. Albert Pike, of Little Rock, Arkansas, announced. He was a distinguished lawyer, poet and scholar. He acted a very prominent part in the Southern Commercial Convention, held at Charleston, in the Spring of 1854; and again at the session held in Savannah, early in December, 1856, he made a speech, and attracted universal attention. He was a man of magnificent presence, nearly seven feet in height, and of colossal proportions in all other respects. His long hair hanging in profusion down his back, and his immense beard, slightly tinged with grey, gave him a most awe-inspiring air, and immediately riveted the gaze of all with whom he came in contact. He was an eminent member of the Masonic Order, and frequently traversed the country, lecturing on lodges in every city he visited. An extended biographical sketch will no doubt be published at an early day.—*Petersburg Express.*

One of the Trafalgar Veterans.

Mr. Jeremiah Lord, of Kennebec, Me., died at that place November 28, aged 75 years. In 1805, Mr. Lord, while a seaman on board the Kennebec ship, called the Olive Branch, bound from Nantes to Cadiz, was captured on board an English frigate of thirty-two guns, belonging to the fleet under Lord Nelson, then stationed off Cadiz, waiting for the French and Spanish fleets to put to sea. On the 21st of October, 1805, was fought the renowned naval battle of Trafalgar. The duty of this frigate at the time was to assist disabled ships. After the action was over, this vessel being uninjured and seaworthy, was detailed from the fleet to convey to England news of the victory and death of Lord Nelson. A few days after the frigate arrived at Plymouth the American Consul there released Mr. Lord from his imprisonment of nine weeks and two days, and he was returned to the ship from which he was originally taken. Mr. Lord was a member of the State Legislature in 1838.

WISER PRECAUTION.—John Farrar, who assumed the position of Hecuba, who died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 25th ult., was insured in the New York Life Insurance Company, for the sum of \$10,000, for the benefit of his wife and his four children. The policy was issued about three months ago, and only one premium had been paid. Mr. Farrar, a short stout man, was a member of the firm of Farrar, Moring & Co., of New York, and was a partner in the firm. The amount now accruing to his family, by virtue of the life insurance policy, will protect them from actual want.

—*Rich. Whip.*

News of the Day.

"Toshone the very age and body of the Times."

The Commissioners for tracing and marking the line between Virginia and Tennessee have finished their work for the winter. They traced the line from Bristol to White Top, and found several effects in it. They then went to Cumberland Gap, and found it to be due west from Bristol, and precisely on the latitude of 36 30. The Gap, therefore, is not several miles north of the true line, as heretofore reported. They will begin their work again early in the spring.

It is stated that the religious revival has caused a novel proceeding at the West. A number of prominent laymen have organized themselves into an association called the "Flying Artillery." They send a messenger before them to "prepare the way," and then the laymen preach sermons to the people. Thousands had been collected together in several towns and villages through out the country to hear distinguished laymen preach the gospel.

In view of the increasing abundance of silver, the director of the U. S. Mint, in his annual report, inquires whether some measures cannot be adopted whereby bank notes under the denomination of twenty, or at least of ten dollars, may be withdrawn from circulation, and whether it would not be expedient to extend the limit to which the silver coinage is entrusted as a legal tender, to fifty or even one hundred dollars.

During the last visit of Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and his son, the Lieutenant, now Captain Bonaparte, to Paris, a visit which extended over a period of six months, they had no interview with the Emperor, and their communication with the palace was limited to a few formal interviews with the Prince Jerome and the Princess Mathilde.

An attempt was made to fire the Asylum, at Newport, R. I., by filling some hollow sticks with powder and placing them among the fire-wood. When the sticks were used, a severe explosion took place, scattering burning coals in all parts of the room, and setting fire to the building. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

In the Prussian standing army of one hundred and twenty-six thousand men, but two soldiers are unable to read; and of two million nine hundred thousand children between the ages of seven and fourteen, at the latest census, two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand were actually attending the schools.

There was not a little excitement created on Wednesday, in Fredericksburg, by the disappearance of Henry Lange, a German, who for some time past has been carrying on an extensive Grocery store on Commerce street. It turned out, from subsequent developments, that he had vanished full-handed, leaving any amount of debts unliquidated.

The Fredericksburg Recorder says:—"A large number of chickens have died in various parts of the town from an affection resembling the black tongue. One gentleman alone has lost a number of his fowls. It is swelling at the root of the tongue, and lives but a very short time."

President Buchanan gave his first Congressional dinner last Tuesday evening. Several Republicans were present. It was noted as significant that the entire Judiciary Committee of both Houses were invited, with one exception. That exception was Horace F. Clark.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens is still at the Central Hotel in this city, (says a Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican), and for some time past has been carrying on an extensive Grocery store on Commerce street. It turned out, from subsequent developments, that he had vanished full-handed, leaving any amount of debts unliquidated.

The Charlesville Jeffersonian says:—"Among those spoken of as likely to be brought forward as candidates to supply Mr. Lecher's place in Congress, are Judge Kinney, of Rockingham, and Samuel C. Williams of Shenandoah."

A meeting of the Opposition will be held in the city of Richmond to-night, for the purpose of recommending a time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate Opposition candidates at the ensuing Spring election.

It is said Judge Douglas has prepared, and will soon publish, a declaration of his intention not to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. We shall wait till we see his "declaration."

Despatches have been received by the Navy Department, from the commander of our squadron on the coast of Africa, stating that the slave trade is carried on very extensively.

The appointment for members of Congress, under the census of 1860, will make a great change in the representation of several States, judging from the recent election returns in some of the Western States.

An expedition is now fitting out in New York by a number of enterprising young men, of various trades and professions, for the settlement of one of the Papuan Islands in Central Oceania.

The minimum estimates at the South of the present Cotton crop have at last been raised to 3,500,000 bales, and the maximum to 3,600,000 bales—a very small range for the estimates so early in the season.

"Flying Cloud," the celebrated Morgan horse of the Sherman family of Morgans, and sized by old Black Hawk, sold to Missouri last week for \$3,000 cash.

In a case tried at Jersey city, where the question was raised whether the wardrobe of the wife could be sold to satisfy a claim against the husband, the jury disagreed.

On Thursday last the recently completed Gattysburg Railroad was opened for use, and the occasion was marked by a great public demonstration.

There were seventy four patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week, ending on the 14th inst.

A HARD CASE.—A Western forwarder says he has been chased out by the wheat speculators. Two months ago he had an abundance of money but no wheat. Subsequently he had both wheat and money, but now he has neither. A few weeks since wheat fell to eighty-five cents, and he bought at that rate, looking for a rise. Very soon it dropped to sixty-eight, and hoping to make up his loss, he mortgaged the first lot and bought more. As it still kept dropping, he thought it his duty to go into Chicago and see about it, where the first greeting that met his eye was a telegram from New York, "what is the wheat?" He thought it rather a sharp turn when he found that, having gone to the extent of his credit, he was obliged to sell at fifty-five cents.

Later Foreign News.

ENGLAND.—James Davis & Sons, extensive leather exporters, of London, have failed. Their liabilities are very considerable.

All the English papers containing Montalembert's trial are not allowed to enter France.

An incidental meeting of gentlemen engaged in the corn trade in Liverpool had adopted resolutions in favor of making one hundred pounds the standard weight for all kinds of grain, flour, &c., for the safety of the troops ship Bimley, with 300 soldiers. The ship was dismantled and lost some of her crew when going to Cork for additional troops. She was afterwards seen battling against the storm in a most distressed condition, but still making good headway under jury masts for Plymouth.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against Ribbonism and other secret societies.

The Atlantic telegraph shares are quoted at \$230.

The London Times claims the release of Montalembert as a triumph of the English press.

The London Times continues editorially to hold up the corruption which prevails amongst officials in the United States, as a warning against the adoption of universal suffrage. It likewise draws a similar lesson from the Canada special's Paris correspondent.

The London Times in political circles that the British cabinet has sent a circular to all the European governments, stating in the most explicit terms, that it does not share, by any means, the views stated in Sir John Young's despatches, surreptitiously obtained and lately published, respecting the Ionian Islands.

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday, Dec. 3.—Montalembert writes to the Monitor to the following effect: "I have appealed against the sentence passed upon me. No power in France, up to the present time, has had the right to pass a penalty not definitive. I am one of those who do not believe in the right, and I do not accept the pardon."

A letter from Montalembert to the Archbishop of Paris, declines the Archbishop's intercession for a remission of the penalty.

Montalembert lodged a formal appeal against his sentence on the 21st inst.

Spain.—The nomination of Sabaque, as Captain-General of Madrid, is considered a strong indication that a military dictatorship has been decided on, if the Cortes prove unavailing.

Dante and Sirmen have been ordered to be made poets of war.

Prayers have been offered up in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Frederika Wilhelmina.

Russia.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, alluding to the attempt of Russia to purchase the Principality of Monaco, says that during the late war that principality was ceded to the United States, (2) but the convention was never ratified, because none of the European governments protested. (3)

ATLANTA.—An ordinance has been issued reducing the stamp duty on newspapers.

TRUNK.—The agitation of the oppression of the government. The inhabitants were buying arms and ammunition. The Pasha, fearing a general uprising, had asked for reinforcements.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syria and Cio has been successfully laid; that between Candia and Egypt was broken in.

An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the Kamakazi at Bucharest, by means of a fuming shell.

INDIA.—The rebels in India have been dislodged from many of their strongholds. Seven British victories have been obtained, with heavy losses to the rebels. Twenty thousand men have been captured in towns. Tortia Torea is a fugitive, his forces being routed, with the loss of six guns and 600 killed. The rebels number 50,000, but are scattered in small bodies.

CHINA.—By the late typhoon at Swatow 3,000 Chinese were drowned, and several Europeans.

The Cochino-Chinese are concentrating 100,000 men around the capital, against the French and Spanish forces.

Commissioner Reed and Baron Gros were at Japan.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House committee on Territories had a meeting this morning, and rejected, by a vote of 5 yeas to 4 nays, Mr. Gray's proposed amendment to the Senate's Oregon bill, to repeal the clause of the English Kansas bill which prohibits the people of Kansas from calling a convention to form a constitution until they have sufficient population for a representative in Congress, according to the Federal ratio. The bill as it came from the Senate, with this clause, was ordered to be reported to the House.

The members of Congress have drawn their pay more closely up to date than usual, which is an evidence that money is not abundant everywhere. The sergeant at arms of the House has disbursed since the 6th inst., on account of mileage and arrears and salary \$327,408. His total disbursements for the present Congress up to Wednesday last amounted to \$1,455,292.

A little excitement exists among the Pennsylvania politicians on hearing that certain parties, said to be Federalist-fideli-holders, propose publishing a new democratic paper in Philadelphia.

Senor Mata has returned to Washington as minister of the Juarez administration in Mexico. He has plenipotentiary powers to make treaties and settle all difficulties between this government and his own.

Mr. James B. Clay in a note published in the National Intelligence says:—"I have not sold Ashland; I never intend to do so; and earnestly request that during my life no one may ever occur which will force me to part with a home so full of memories dear to me."

Marriages in 1858.

The Year 1858 has been more fruitful than all other previous years in the number of its marriages!

How do we know, that Cupid was so unusually energetic in 1858? Each man's observation of the circle of his own acquaintance, and of his friends and acquaintances married in 1858 than ever occurred before in the same space of time. We did, if you did not; and if you, being a bachelor, did not get married or have not laid the foundations of wedded prospects by becoming engaged to somebody, you must have had bad luck, or a very hard fate, or very poor taste. Every one's own experience and observation, then, cannot but lead to the conclusion, that Cupid, in 1858, was more successful than in any other year. The public announcements and notices of the press will also show that the star of matrimony was more in the ascendant in 1858 than it has ever been before. We are a close observer of all these things, (being an old bachelor), and we must say that the number of Cupid's advertisements in the newspapers of 1858 was unprecedented.

But there is a more reliable and infallible argument for the truth of our proposition still to be adduced. In the Clerk's Office of each of our County Courts is kept a record of all Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring annually in each county. We have in many counties in Virginia, compared the marriage record for 1858 with that of other years, and in almost every instance have found that 1858 has surpassed them all in the number of its victims in this respect. We have similar information, through friends and the papers, from other parts of the Union, all conclusive of the truth of our proposition.—*Richmond Examiner.*

French Dissolving Views.

Louis Napoleon, who in his youth took up arms against the Pope in the case of Italian Republicanism, is now the strenuous supporter of the Pope against every Italian dissident. Louis Napoleon, who for twenty years or more was an armed conspirator against the public peace of Europe, is now the great conservator of order. Louis Napoleon, who always was a rebel in Europe, and whose books are full of the praise of England, now persecutes the Count de Montalembert because he expresses a preference for English liberty over French despotism!

This same Count de Montalembert, himself one of the most unrelenting of churchmen and conservatives, has become, through circumstances, the champion of the most liberal and Protestant of the European nations. Count de Montalembert, who lent the shield of his name and of his high social position to the dark deeds of the 24 of December, 1851—and it abates our sympathy in his behalf when we learn the fact—is now the victim of the hero of the deeds of December; and the Count de Montalembert is defended by Berryer, once the eloquent advocate of the Bourbons, and more lately the eloquent defender of the rebel of Boulogne; while Dufaure, the counsel of the Count's associate on a charge of abusing the liberty of the Press, was once a Minister of the Emperor, and continued the law for restraining the liberty of the Press!—*N. Y. Econ. Post.*

Discontents of the Overland Route.

A Mr. Hacker, of Sacramento, who started for the East in company with Mr. Frederick, of the Salt Lake route, thus writes to the Sacramento Union from Salt Lake City:—"We had a series of disappointments from first to last, with no comforts at all. The animals along the line are poor, broken down, and without food, for there is no hay nor grain for them beyond the sink of the Humboldt, and but little grass anywhere. For one stretch of over two hundred miles there are no changes of animals, over a barren country that deserves no other name but desert; for nothing is visible on the surface but sage bushes and sand. In fact, after leaving Carson Valley, the country is about the same until after crossing Bear River. One can break down when about six miles out of Piocheville, and wagons or animals have been broken down ever since. On one mule, with an open wagon for our baggage, is the way we have made the trip. In crossing the desert, where we got miles to ride, our team of wild California horses broke down, and we had to walk fourteen miles in the sand."

The South.

Major Wayne, who for ten years has been occupied with the experiment of introducing the Camel into this country, states in the National Intelligence, the result. He says:—"They will do us much as well in the United States as either horses or mules."

They may be introduced at Mobile or Pensacola at rates not greater—actually not much greater—than present prices for good mules.

They are not as expensive to feed as horses or mules.

They require no close stables nor grooming.

They are as tough and as hardy as either horse or mule.

They save a heavy outlay for wagons, carts, harness, and shoes, and a constant tax for their repairs.

Their physical energy is not largely drawn upon for the draught of a wagon or cart, and, therefore, is proportionately given more usefully to the transportation of goods.

They will do more work at the same cost and keeping than either horse or mule."

Opposition Ticket—Voice of the People.

There is now no mistaking the popular feeling of the Opposition party in Virginia, in reference to the propriety and importance of nominating an Opposition ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General. Every mail from every quarter of the State brings us numerous and incontestable evidences of the fact that the people themselves are aroused and excited on the subject, and will not listen for a moment to the suggestion that we should allow the Democracy to walk over the course unchallenged and without a contest. The spirit of the objection—a spirit of defiance and independence—is among the Whites and Americans of the Old Dominion; and, no supposed deficit against them and no apprehensions of defeat, can deter them from once more nobly and bravely taking the field, and giving their opponents the very best light in their power.—*Richmond Whip.*

"And where was the man stabled, sir?" said an excited man, on Friday night, to a physician.

"The man was stabled about an inch and a half to the left of the medium line, and about an inch above the umbilicus," was the reply.

"O yes, I understand now! But I thought it was near the court house."

WANTED.—A situation as Teacher by a young man of several years experience. He is prepared to teach, besides the various English branches, the Latin and Greek languages. Address, Teacher, Box 84, Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va. dec 11—6061

WANTED for the year 1859, a WOMAN, to Cook, Wash, and Iron for a family. None need apply, but such as are fully competent, and free from incumbrances. Address Box 293, Alexandria Post Office. nov 26—6062

FOR HIRE.—The advertiser wishes to hire in the country, a young and healthy SERVANT WOMAN. She is a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. Address Box 299, Alexandria Post Office. dec 7—6063

Polar Discoveries.

A large and highly respectable audience assembled in the Historical Society's building, in Second Avenue, last evening, to hear an address from J. J. Hayes M. D., on the Polar Discoveries of Dr. Kane and his (Dr. Hayes) plan for future research, a special meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, before which the address was delivered, having been convened for this special object. Dr. Hayes accompanied Dr. Kane on the second Grinnell Expedition, in search of the lost expedition of the Arctic zone, and offered numerous and practical deductions to prove the existence of the great permanent ice mass in the Arctic zone, prominent among which were references to the habits of whalers, which were supposed to exist in large numbers in those unknown waters. He believed that in this sea was to be found a continuation of the Gulf Stream, by which the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were united.—Dr. Hayes was of the belief that extensive whale fisheries existed in the Polar Sea. He proposed to undertake an expedition of this sea. The perfect practicality of the undertaking he demonstrated as entirely practicable, and said that from his experience he could see no insurmountable obstacle in the way of its successful issue. The proposed journey would begin in the Spring of 1860, and for its prosecution it would be desirable to have a ship of 150 tons burden, and a small screw steamer to accompany her, although all that Dr. Hayes would require would be a ship of 100 tons burden suited for such a purpose, and a company of a dozen men.

Mr. E. L. Viele, at the class of Dr. Hayes' address, said it was the duty of the Society to reject the duty to urge this plan in a national point of view, so that out of the one hundred and thirty Arctic voyages, the United States should at least have the credit of one of them. He concluded by submitting the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the American Geographical Society cordially approve of and endorse the plan of Dr. Hayes for a continuation of the Exploration and Surveys of the Polar Seas, deeming it alike due to the cause of science and to our National character that the Discoveries of the Grinnell Expedition reported by Dr. Kane should not be disputed or ignored without an effort being made to confirm the results achieved by our gallant countrymen.

Resolved, That a Committee of five Members of the Society be appointed to co-operate with Dr. Hayes in the organization of the Expedition proposed by him, which Committee shall report from time to time the progress of the organization, and shall give due notice of the time fixed for the departure of the Expedition.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Henry Grinnell, after which they were adopted.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A "Republican" Movement.

It is proposed by a considerable portion of the Republican party in the State to vindicate its position on P. P. Sovereignty, as to correct a misapprehension on that important principle. These propositions have been prepared by Judge Kellogg, of Illinois, and are supported by the opinions of Thayer, of Massachusetts, Chief of New York, Giddings, and other chiefs of the party in the House. They affirm,

1. That all Territorial officers should be elected by the people.

2. That